



Duncan, L., Yilmaz, Z., Gaspar, H., Walters, R., Goldstein, J., Anttila, V., Bulik-Sullivan, B., Ripke, S., Thornton, L., Hinney, A., Daly, M., Sullivan, P. F., Zeggini, E., Breen, G., Bulik, C. M., Duncan, L., Yilmaz, Z., Gaspar, H., Walters, R., ... Bulik, C. M. (2017). Significant locus and metabolic genetic correlations revealed in genome-wide association study of anorexia nervosa. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 174(9), 850-858.  
<https://doi.org/10.1176/appi.ajp.2017.16121402>

Peer reviewed version

License (if available):  
Other

Link to published version (if available):  
[10.1176/appi.ajp.2017.16121402](https://doi.org/10.1176/appi.ajp.2017.16121402)

[Link to publication record in Explore Bristol Research](#)  
PDF-document

This is the accepted author manuscript (AAM). The final published version (version of record) is available online via AJP at <https://doi.org/10.1176/appi.ajp.2017.16121402>. Please refer to any applicable terms of use of the publisher.

## University of Bristol - Explore Bristol Research

### General rights

This document is made available in accordance with publisher policies. Please cite only the published version using the reference above. Full terms of use are available:  
<http://www.bristol.ac.uk/red/research-policy/pure/user-guides/ebr-terms/>



Published in final edited form as:

*Am J Psychiatry*. 2017 September 01; 174(9): 850–858. doi:10.1176/appi.ajp.2017.16121402.

## Genome-Wide Association Study Reveals First Locus for Anorexia Nervosa and Metabolic Correlations

Laramie Duncan, PhD, Zeynep Yilmaz, PhD, Raymond Walters, PhD, Jackie Goldstein, PhD, Verner Anttila, PhD, Brendan Bulik-Sullivan, PhD, Stephan Ripke, MD, PhD, Eating Disorders Working Group of the Psychiatric Genomics Consortium, Laura Thornton, PhD, Anke Hinney, PhD, Mark Daly, PhD, Patrick Sullivan, MD, FRANZCP, Eleftheria Zeggini, PhD, Gerome Breen, PhD, and Cynthia Bulik, PhD

### Abstract

**Objective**—To conduct a genome-wide association study (GWAS) of anorexia nervosa and to calculate genetic correlations with a series of psychiatric, educational, and metabolic phenotypes.

**Method**—Following uniform quality control and imputation using the 1000 Genomes Project (phase 3) in 12 case-control cohorts comprising 3,495 anorexia nervosa cases and 10,982 controls, we performed standard association analysis followed by a meta-analysis across cohorts. Linkage disequilibrium score regression (LDSC) was used to calculate genome-wide common variant heritability [ $h^2_{\text{SNP}}$ , partitioned heritability, and genetic correlations ( $r_g$ )] between anorexia nervosa and other phenotypes.

**Results**—Results were obtained for 10,641,224 single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) and insertion-deletion variants with minor allele frequency > 1% and imputation quality scores > 0.6.

The  $h^2_{\text{SNP}}$  of anorexia nervosa was 0.20 (SE=0.02), suggesting that a substantial fraction of the twin-based heritability arises from common genetic variation. We identified one genome-wide significant locus on chromosome 12 (rs4622308,  $p=4.3 \times 10^{-9}$ ) in a region harboring a previously reported type 1 diabetes and autoimmune disorder locus. Significant positive genetic correlations were observed between anorexia nervosa and schizophrenia, neuroticism, educational attainment, and high density lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol, and significant negative genetic correlations between anorexia nervosa and body mass index, insulin, glucose, and lipid phenotypes.

**Conclusions**—Anorexia nervosa is a complex heritable phenotype for which we have found the first genome-wide significant locus. Anorexia nervosa also has large and significant genetic correlations with both psychiatric phenotypes and metabolic traits. Our results encourage a

Correspondence to: Cynthia Bulik.

**Location of work:** Dr. Bulik, Center of Excellence for Eating Disorders, Department of Psychiatry, CB #7160, 101 Manning Drive, Chapel Hill, NC 27599, USA and Department of Medical Epidemiology and Biostatistics, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm Sweden. cbulik@med.unc.edu. Work also conducted at the Analytic and Translational Genetics Unit in the Department of Medicine at Massachusetts General Hospital and the Broad Institute of MIT and Harvard.

**Previous presentation:** This work was presented at the World Congress of Psychiatric Genetics, November 2016, Jerusalem, Israel.

#### URLs

SNP results, <https://www.med.unc.edu/pgc>.

**Author contributions** - See Supplementary Table S6

reconceptualization of this frequently lethal disorder as one with both psychiatric and metabolic etiology.

---

## Introduction

Anorexia nervosa is a serious eating disorder characterized by restriction of energy intake relative to requirements, resulting in abnormally low body weight. It has a lifetime prevalence of approximately 1%, disproportionately affects females (1, 2), and has no well replicated evidence of effective pharmacologic or psychological treatments, despite high morbidity and mortality (3, 4). Twin studies consistently support a genetic basis for the observed familial aggregation in anorexia nervosa, with heritability estimates of 48%-74% (5). Although initial genome-wide association studies (GWASs) were underpowered (6, 7), the available evidence strongly suggested that signals for anorexia nervosa would be detected with increased sample size (6).

The aim of the current study was to combine existing samples to conduct a more powerful GWAS of anorexia nervosa. To further characterize the nature of the illness, we applied linkage disequilibrium score regression (LDSC) (8) to calculate genome-wide common variant heritability ( $h^2_{\text{SNP}}$ ), partitioned heritability, and genetic correlations ( $r_g$ ) between anorexia nervosa and other phenotypes. These include the other major psychiatric disorders with large GWAS, namely schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, major depressive disorder, autism, and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). We then used  $r_g$  estimates between anorexia nervosa and 159 additional phenotypes (as described below) to characterize the phenome-wide genetic architecture of AN.

## Methods

### Cases and controls

Our sample included 3,495 anorexia nervosa cases and 10,982 controls. Case definition required a diagnosis of lifetime anorexia nervosa (restricting or binge-purge subtype) or lifetime eating disorders 'not otherwise specified' anorexia nervosa-subtype (i.e., exhibiting the core features of anorexia nervosa). A lifetime history of bulimia nervosa was allowed given the frequency of diagnostic crossover (9). Amenorrhea was not required as it does not increase diagnostic specificity (10) [it has been removed as a diagnostic criterion in the DSM-5 (11)]. Extensive information on diagnostic and consensus procedures for the samples included in the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia/Price Foundation Collaborative Group (CHOP/PFCG) cohort are available in (12). The cases included from the Genetic Consortium for Anorexia Nervosa/Wellcome Trust Case Control Consortium-3 (GCAN/WTCCC3) GWAS came from 12 previously collected clinical or population cohorts. Given that these were archived samples, the calculation of reliability statistics on diagnoses was not possible. Mitigating that concern, however, is that anorexia nervosa is a highly homogeneous phenotype with typical kappa values ranging from .81-.97 (13). Moreover, the approach taken here is consistent with successful GWAS meta-analysis efforts across psychiatric diagnoses, in which larger samples have overcome the challenges posed by imperfect diagnoses and small individual variant effect sizes.

Individuals with conditions including schizophrenia, intellectual disability, and medical or neurological conditions causing weight loss were excluded, as per previous reports (6, 7). All sites had documented permission from local ethical committees and all participants provided informed consent.

Consistent with procedures established by the Psychiatric Genomics Consortium (PGC) (14, 15), we collected individual-level genotype (GWAS array) and phenotype (binary case-control status) data from contributing previous GWAS consortia and groups (for a description see Supplementary Table S1). In particular, the previous reports on anorexia nervosa GWAS from CHOP/PFCG data (7) and the GCAN/WTTC3 (6) provide further details about cohort ascertainment and participant characteristics not described below or in the Supplementary Text.

Although most of the cases included in the published anorexia nervosa GWASs were included in this analysis, many of the controls used in previous GWAS could not be used for subsequent analyses. To summarize, our analysis includes the CHOP/PFCG data (7) plus cases from 12 of the 15 strata included in the GCAN/WTCCC3 analysis of anorexia nervosa (6). Three datasets (Italy-North, Sweden, and Poland) in Boraska et al. were dropped from our analysis because appropriately matched controls could not be found and/or where case plus control numbers were  $< 100$ . After removing these three datasets and combining the US and Canadian cases, we included 11 GCAN/WTCCC3-based datasets plus the CHOP/PFCG dataset in our analyses. For the nine datasets requiring new controls, we first evaluated diverse control datasets from Psychiatric Genomics Consortium (PGC) collaborators for potentially suitable controls based on geographic location and Illumina genotyping. We then performed quality control (QC) steps (below, and with additional details in the Supplementary Text), using visual inspection of principal components plots (comparing cases to controls) as well as QQ and Manhattan plots (for evidence of systematic bias) to identify suitably matched controls. All samples in this report are of European ancestry. As shown in Supplementary Figure S1, all of the datasets (except for Finland) form a gradient of clusters when visualized in a scatter plot of the first two principal components, as expected based on known population genetic features (16).

### Quality control and analysis

Following uniform quality control and imputation using the 1000 Genomes Project (phase 3) (17) in the anorexia nervosa case-control cohorts, we performed association analysis using an additive model using the dosage data for each cohort. Following adjustment for unbalanced case and control numbers across our 12 strata [see (18)], our summed effective balanced sample size was 5082 cases and 5082 controls. Accordingly, our power was 83.1% for a genotype relative risk of 1.25, at an allele frequency of 0.2 at  $p < 5 \times 10^{-8}$  (<http://www.bwh.harvard.edu/gpc>). Analysis within datasets was performed in PLINK with the first ten principal components as covariates. METAL (18) was used to conduct fixed-effects meta-analysis across the twelve datasets using inverse-variance weighting. Results were obtained for 10,641,224 single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) and insertion-deletion variants with minor allele frequency  $> 1\%$  and imputation quality scores  $> 0.6$  [see Supplementary Figure S2 for quantile-quantile (QQ) plot]. The GWAS statistic inflation ( $\lambda$ )

was 1.080 with a sample size adjusted  $\lambda_{1000}$  of 1.008, consistent with minimal population stratification or other systematic biases. Plotting was performed in R (19) (see Supplementary Text for additional methods and quality control details and Supplementary Table S1 for individual study details).

### Statistical significance

The primary analysis in this paper is the GWAS, which analyzes each SNP for association to phenotype. The international standard for statistical significance is  $p < 5 \times 10^{-8}$ , which corrects for the approximately one million independent statistical tests conducted. Focused secondary analyses are now the expectation for primary GWAS reports, and we describe statistical significance thresholds for them individually. We used the accepted and expected methods of multiple testing correction. Gene-based and pathway analyses were also conducted. For these analyses, statistical significance was set using the Bonferroni correction, which is conservative given non-independence among the gene-based and pathway statistical tests. For the gene-based analyses, we defined statistical significance as gene  $p$ -value  $< 2.6 \times 10^{-6}$  (0.05/19,222 genes tested). For pathway analyses:  $p$ -value  $< 1.8 \times 10^{-5}$  (0.05/2,714 pathways tested).

Analytical methods for estimating heritability and genetic correlations, and for gene-based and pathway analyses, are presented in the Supplementary Text. Regarding the rationale for these particular secondary analyses, we note that these are often considered to be standard analyses for GWAS reports across medicine. In this particular application, we estimate SNP heritability for anorexia nervosa because it is important to quantify the combined effects of common variants on anorexia nervosa and compare it with other complex disorders and traits, within and outside psychiatry.

## Results

### GWAS

One locus achieved genome-wide significance for a single variant, as shown in the Manhattan plot in Figure 1, in which the threshold for significance,  $p < 5 \times 10^{-8}$ , is denoted with dotted line. The top locus (chromosome 12q13.2) overlaps six genes (*IKZF4*, *RPS26*, *ERBB3*, *PA2G4*, *RPL41*, and *ZC3H10*), and is located near six additional genes (*ESYT1*, *SUOX*, *RAB5B*, *CDK2*, *PMEL*, and *DGKA*). The top SNP was rs4622308 ( $p = 4.3 \times 10^{-9}$ , odds ratio (OR)=1.2, standard error (SE)=0.03, minor allele frequency in cases ( $MAF_{cases}$ )=0.48, minor allele frequency in controls ( $MAF_{controls}$ )=0.44). We found no evidence for heterogeneity in effect sizes across cohorts ( $Q=12.58$ ,  $p=.32$ ) and estimated that 12.59 percent of variation was due to heterogeneity instead of chance ( $I^2=12.59$ ). The effects across studies are shown in the forest plot of rs4622308 in Supplementary Figure S3.

The results of conditional regression analyses are consistent with the existence of one signal at the top locus (see Supplementary Figure S4). The top SNP rs4622308 is in high linkage disequilibrium (LD) ( $r^2=0.86$ ;  $D'>0.99$ ) with rs11171739, which has been found to be associated in GWASs of type 1 diabetes (20) and rheumatoid arthritis (21). The risk associated alleles of both SNPs (C–C) are typically found on the same haplotype, i.e., the

direction of effect for the risk allele is consistent across anorexia nervosa and these other disorders. Several other immune-related phenotypes: vitiligo, alopecia areata, and asthma (see Supplementary Figure S5) also have associations in the region, although these are (somewhat) LD independent of rs4622308.

Information for the top ten loci is given in Supplementary Table S2. The second (rs200312312 on chromosome 5,  $p=6.7\times 10^{-8}$ ), third (rs117957029 on chromosome 12,  $p=1.6\times 10^{-7}$ ), and fourth (rs11174202 on chromosome 12,  $p=3.1\times 10^{-7}$ ) most significant loci in our analyses also have consistent evidence for association across multiple cohorts (see Supplementary Figure S6 for area plots of these loci). The fourth best locus is intronic in the *FAM19A2* gene.

### Gene-based and pathway analyses

Multiple genes, all but one of which were in the region around the top SNP (rs4622308), reached gene-based significance (reflecting the high LD in the region). The remaining significant gene was *FAM19A2*, a putative chemokine/cytokine, and the 4<sup>th</sup> best locus in our SNP based analyses. No pathways were significant (see Supplementary Table S3 for the complete gene-based and pathway analysis results). As has typically been reported for other psychiatric disorders, candidate genes from previous studies did not reach gene-based significance [or in our other analyses; for a detailed review of the candidate gene literature see (5)].

### Gene expression

Interrogation of databases such as GTEx (22) did not indicate that any of the genes in the top region have distinct patterns of brain gene expression. Searches using both GTEx and the SNP tag lookup function in MRbase ([www.mrbase.org/beta](http://www.mrbase.org/beta)) indicated that the top SNP (rs4622308) is not, directly or via LD tagging, an eQTL or mQTL. In addition, differential expression in an exploratory mouse model did not suggest a distinct pattern of gene expression (Supplementary Figure S7).

### Linkage disequilibrium score regression (LDSC)

LDSC (8, 23) was used to calculate  $h^2_{\text{SNP}}$ , partitioned heritability, and  $r_g$  between anorexia nervosa and other psychiatric, medical, and educational phenotypes. Heritability estimates reported here afford comparison of AN to other major psychiatric disorders. We made comparisons to the psychiatric disorders that have been examined with adequately sized GWAS to afford reliable estimates of heritability, including schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, major depressive disorder, autism, and ADHD. The genetic correlation estimates between AN and 159 additional phenotypes (with publically available GWAS summary statistics) further characterize the genetic architecture of AN, by providing the magnitude and direction of shared genetic effects between AN and diverse psychological, medical, metabolic, and educational phenotypes.

In our cohort,  $h^2_{\text{SNP}}$  for anorexia nervosa was 0.20 (SE=0.021), comparable to  $h^2_{\text{SNP}}$  estimates for other psychiatric disorders (see Supplementary Figure S8). Partitioned heritability



estimates for annotation categories and cell types were not significant after multiple testing correction (for complete results see Supplementary Table S4).

A wide range of genetic correlations between anorexia nervosa and other phenotypes were statistically significant. Of 159 phenotypes tested, 29 had false discovery rate (FDR)<0.05 (uncorrected p-values reported below). See Figure 2 for depiction of these genetic correlations and text below for selected examples. All 159 genetic correlations and relevant references are available in Supplementary Table S5.

Notable significant genetic correlations between anorexia nervosa and psychiatric traits and disorders included neuroticism ( $r_g=0.39$ ,  $SE=0.14$ ,  $p=4.4\times10^{-3}$ ), schizophrenia ( $r_g=0.29$ ,  $SE=0.07$ ,  $p=4.4\times10^{-5}$ ), and results from a meta-analysis across psychiatric phenotypes ( $r_g=0.22$ ,  $SE=0.07$ ,  $p=3.4\times10^{-3}$ ). Genetic correlations between anorexia nervosa and educational phenotypes such as years of education ( $r_g=0.34$ ,  $SE=0.08$ ,  $p=5.2\times10^{-6}$ ) and attending college ( $r_g=0.30$ ,  $SE=0.07$ ,  $p=4.4\times10^{-5}$ ) were also positive and significant. Obsessive compulsive disorder GWAS data were unavailable to us but a previous analysis reported a positive  $r_g$  with anorexia nervosa of 0.53 ( $SE=0.11$ ,  $SE=0.13$ ,  $p=5.5\times10^{-6}$ ) (24).

Several significant negative genetic correlations emerged between anorexia nervosa and weight-related phenotypes, suggesting shared genetic loci underlying these phenotypes and opposing effects for relevant alleles. Extreme high body mass index (BMI) was significantly negatively correlated with anorexia nervosa ( $r_g=-0.29$ ,  $SE=0.08$ ,  $p=2.0\times10^{-4}$ ) as were obesity, BMI in the normal range, overweight, and hip circumference, with genetic correlations ranging from  $-0.2$  to  $-0.3$ .

We also observed significant negative genetic correlations between anorexia nervosa and insulin and glucose related traits—e.g., exceeding those of BMI for both insulin resistance (HOMA-IR) ( $r_g=-0.50$ ,  $SE=0.11$ ,  $p=1.3\times10^{-5}$ ) and fasting insulin ( $r_g=-0.41$ ,  $SE=0.09$ ,  $p=5.2\times10^{-6}$ ); as well as a similar correlation with fasting glucose ( $r_g=-0.26$ ,  $SE=0.07$ ,  $p=3.0\times10^{-4}$ ). Although BMI corrected HOMA-IR GWAS statistics were not available genome-wide, additional analyses with the available BMI corrected GWAS results for related phenotypes suggest that this metabolic signal is at least partly independent of BMI with leptin levels ( $r_g=-0.24$ ,  $SE=0.11$ ,  $p=0.03$ ). Regarding cholesterol and lipid measures, a distinction between different lipid fractions emerges when comparing high density lipoprotein (HDL), low density lipoprotein (LDL), and very low density lipoprotein (VLDL) phenotypes. Genetic correlations between anorexia nervosa and HDL phenotypes were positive: e.g., total cholesterol in large HDL particles ( $r_g=0.39$ ,  $SE=0.12$ ,  $p=1.6\times10^{-3}$ ); free cholesterol in large HDL particles ( $r_g=0.37$ ,  $SE=0.12$ ,  $p=2.2\times10^{-3}$ ); and phospholipids in large HDL particles ( $r_g=0.30$ ,  $SE=0.11$ ,  $p=6.7\times10^{-3}$ ). In contrast, VLDL cholesterol phenotypes were negatively correlated with AN, albeit with nominal significance (i.e., uncorrected  $p<.05$ ): e.g., total lipids in VLDL ( $r_g=-0.30$ ,  $SE=0.12$ ,  $p=0.01$ ); phospholipids in VLDL ( $r_g=-0.33$ ,  $SE=0.13$ ,  $p=4.4\times10^{-3}$ ); and LDL cholesterol ( $r_g=-0.20$ ,  $SE=0.08$ ,  $p=0.011$ ).

## Discussion

To our knowledge, this is the first report of a genome-wide significant association for anorexia nervosa. As is typical of many GWAS loci for complex disorders, the region implicated is broad, with a modest odds ratio of 1.2 but at a common allele

(MAF<sub>controls</sub>=0.44) (25). Our genome-wide  $h^2_{\text{SNP}}$  estimate of 20% for anorexia nervosa supports a substantial role for common genetic variation. As we now expect (26), the  $h^2_{\text{SNP}}$  estimate reported here indicates that common variants account for a sizeable portion of twin-based heritability ( $h^2_{\text{Twin}}$  48–74%)<sup>6</sup>. Further, these results fit with the expectation that  $h^2_{\text{Twin}}$  should exceed  $h^2_{\text{SNP}}$ , because the former captures the effects of all types of genetic variation (common and rare, as well as variation not captured with current methods).

The observed pattern of genetic correlations with psychiatric, personality, educational, and metabolic phenotypes provides grounds for broadening our conceptualization of the disorder. First, the strong positive genetic correlations of anorexia nervosa with obsessive-compulsive disorder and neuroticism reinforce clinical and epidemiological observations. AN is commonly comorbid with OCD and twin studies have reported high twin-based genetic correlations (27). High neuroticism in adolescence predicts subsequent onset of AN (1). In addition, anorexia nervosa is commonly comorbid with multiple anxiety phenotypes, which often pre-date the onset of anorexia nervosa (28).

Second, the positive genetic correlations seen with schizophrenia and the cross psychiatric disorder phenotype firmly anchor anorexia nervosa with other psychiatric disorders and reflect the substantial evidence for partially shared genetic risk across many psychiatric disorders (29). Third, congruent with our results, positive associations between anorexia nervosa and educational attainment have been reported (30) and have been conjectured to reflect greater internal and external demands for academic success in highly educated families. Our results, in contrast, suggest that genetic factors may partially account for these reported associations.

Fourth, the identification of significant negative correlations between anorexia nervosa and BMI-related and anthropometric measures could potentially serve as an important first step toward gaining a better understanding of the shared biology underlying extremes of weight dysregulation (i.e., obesity vs. anorexia nervosa). This is of critical importance as adequate explanations for how individuals with anorexia nervosa reach, sustain, and revert to exceedingly low BMIs have been elusive. Clinically, one of the most perplexing features of anorexia nervosa, is how patients' bodies seem to revert rapidly to a "low set point" after renourishment, which may represent the biological inverse of the reversion to high set points commonly seen in the unsuccessful treatment of obesity (31, 32). As noted by Bulik-Sullivan et al. (23) and Hinney et al. (33), these observations extend our understanding that the same genetic factors that influence normal variation in BMI, body shape, and body composition may also influence extreme dysregulation of these weight-related features in anorexia nervosa. This pattern of observations complements prior strong evidence for the involvement of neural mechanisms in obesity (34). Finally, positive correlations with "favorable" metabolic phenotypes (i.e., HDL and lipid measures) and negative correlations



with “unfavorable” metabolic phenotypes (i.e., fasting insulin, fasting glucose, HOMA-IR) encourage additional exploration of the role metabolic factors may play in extreme dysregulation of appetite and weight in anorexia nervosa.

The genome-wide significant locus we identify to be associated with anorexia nervosa is broad and multigenic (chr12:56,372,585-56,482,185). Mechanistic explanations about the role of the associated variant require additional functional data; nevertheless, we note the possible role for genes at this locus in the pathophysiology of anorexia nervosa. *PA2G4* is involved in growth regulation and acts as a corepressor of the androgen receptor (35). *ESYTI* [extended synaptotagmin-1 which binds and transports lipids (36)] is enriched in the postsynaptic density, which is implicated in the etiology of schizophrenia (37). Perhaps more convincing is that the sentinel marker for this locus, rs4622308, is in high LD with a known GWAS hit for type 1 diabetes (20), and rheumatoid arthritis (21), and the region around it harbors multiple other autoimmune associations. Multiple reports of shared effects between anorexia nervosa and immune phenotypes fit into a broader pattern of above-chance comorbidity across psychiatric and immune phenotypes (38, 39). Evidence suggests that this shared risk is at least partly genetic in origin (23, 39). A negative genetic correlation between anorexia nervosa and rheumatoid arthritis was previously reported (23), and our LDSC estimate—though only nominally significant—is in the negative direction as well (see Supplementary Table S5).

The primary strength of this investigation is to have extended prior work by increasing sample size via collaboration. Importantly, our combined sample size remains modest given contemporary understanding of complex trait genetics. Moreover, since our collection represents all of the currently GWAS genotyped anorexia nervosa samples in the world, no known genotyped replication samples exist. As such, we expect this to be the beginning of genomic discovery in eating disorders (25). Future work with additional and better-powered anorexia nervosa GWAS will clarify the magnitude of genetic relationships among metabolic and psychiatric phenotypes and methods such as that proposed by Pickrell et al. (40) will provide clues about the direction of causal relationships.

In summary, we identified the first robust genome-wide significant locus for anorexia nervosa, which is also a previously reported type 1 diabetes and general autoimmune disorder locus. Perhaps of greater importance, is that we find anorexia nervosa is a complex heritable phenotype with intriguingly large and significant genetic correlations not only with psychiatric disorders but also multiple metabolic traits. This encourages a reconceptualization of this frequently lethal disorder as both psychiatric and metabolic. Just as obesity is increasingly considered to be both a metabolic/endocrine and psychiatric disorder, approaching anorexia nervosa as both a psychiatric and metabolic condition could ignite interest in developing or repositioning pharmacologic agents for its treatment where currently none exist.

## Supplementary Material

Refer to Web version on PubMed Central for supplementary material.

## Acknowledgments

We are grateful to the participants in these studies, without whom this work would not have been possible. We thank all study coordinators, volunteers, and research staff that enabled this work, the Price Family Collaborative Group (PFCG), and the computational infrastructure provided by the Psychiatric Genomics Consortium. Children's Hospital of Philadelphia/Price Foundation acknowledgements are as follows: We thank all patients and families enrolled in the study, as well as all healthy control who donated blood samples to Children's Hospital of Philadelphia (CHOP) for genetic research purposes. We thank the Price Foundation for their support of recruiting patients, collecting clinical information and providing DNA samples used in this study. We also thank the Klarman Family Foundation for supporting the study. We thank the technical staff at the Center for Applied Genomics (CAG) at CHOP for generating genotypes used for analyses and the nursing, medical assistant and medical staff for their invaluable assistance with sample collection. Data on glycemic traits have been contributed by MAGIC investigators and have been downloaded from [www.magicinvestigators.org](http://www.magicinvestigators.org)

### Funding

Funding was provided to fifty-six investigators contributing to this report by the organizations noted below in the format of 'Investigator 1: funding source(s); Investigator 2: funding source(s); ...'. The views expressed are those of the authors and not necessarily those of the NHS, the NIHR, the Department of Health, NHSBT, or any of the other funders noted below. Laramie Duncan: NIMH 5U01MH094432-04, NIMH 3U01MH094432-03S1; Stephan Ripke: NIMH MH109528, NARSAD 23545; Mark Daly: NIMH MH109528; Youl-Ri Kim: Research of Korea Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Fund (code# HD16A1351); Susana Jiménez-Murcia: Instituto de Salud Carlos III (FIS PI14/290 and CIBERobn); Fernando Fernández-Aranda: Instituto de Salud Carlos III (FIS PI14/290 and CIBERobn); Philip Gorwood: EC Framework V 'Factors in Healthy Eating' from INRA/INSERM (4M406D), PHRC ENDANO (2008-A01636-49); Paolo Santonastaso: (for PAUDA Group) Veneto Region Grant BIOVEDA, Contract grant number: DGR 3984/08; Leila Karhunen: Academy of Finland (28327); Anu Raevuori: Academy of Finland grant number 259764; André Scherag: Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF), Germany, FKZ 01EO1502; Andrew Bergen: Professional Services Agreement with the Regents of the University of California; Stephanie Le Hellard: Bergen Research Foundation, NFR (NORMENT-SFF), K.G. Jebsen Foundation, NCNG, the University of Bergen, Dr. Einar Martens Fund, the Research Council of Norway, to SLH, VMS and TE; Hakon Hakonarson: Institutional Development Fund to Center for Applied Genomics from CHOP, Electronic Medical Records and Genomics (eMERGE) Network (U01 HG006830) from National Human Genome Research Institute of National Institutes of Health, Kurbert Family; Dong Li: Davis Foundation Postdoctoral Fellowship Program in Eating Disorders Research Award; Yiran Guo: Davis Foundation Postdoctoral Fellowship Program in Eating Disorders Research Award; Shuyang Yao: China Scholarship Council; Sietske Helder: European Commission (2008–2011) Early Stage Researcher from the Research Training Network INTACT (Individually Tailored Stepped Care for Women with Eating Disorders) in the Marie Curie Program (MRTN-CT-2006-035988); Stephen Scherer: Genome Canada, the government of Ontario, the Canadian Institutes of Health Research, University of Toronto McLaughlin Centre; Martina de Zwaan: German Federal Ministry for Education and Research (BMBF) 01GV0601 and 01GV0624; Anke Hinney: German Ministry for Education and Research (National Genome Research Net-Plus 01GS0820) and the German Research Foundation (DFG; HI865/2-1); Tracey Wade: Grants 324715 and 480420 from the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC), Australian Twin Registry supported by Enabling Grant (ID 310667) from the NHMRC (University of Melbourne); Hana Papezova: Internal Grant Agency of the Ministry of Health of the Czech Republic IGA MZ R NT 14094-3/2013; Karen Mitchell: K01MH093750; Jessica Baker: K01MH106675; Zeynep Yilmaz: K01MH109782; Danielle Dick: K02AA018755-06, R01AA015416-08, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA); Mikael Landén: Klarman Family Foundation; Sarah Cohen-Woods: Matthew Flinders Fellowship, Flinders University, Australia; Matthias Tschöp: Alexander von Humboldt Foundation, Helmholtz Alliance ICAMED-Imaging and Curing Environmental Metabolic Diseases through the Initiative and Networking Fund of the Helmholtz Association, the Helmholtz cross-program topic "Metabolic Dysfunction", Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG-TS226/1-1 and TS226/3-1, European Research Council Consolidator Grant (HepatMetaboPath); Beate Herpertz-Dahlmann: Ministry for Research and Education, Germany; Nicole Soranzo: Wellcome Trust (Grant Codes WT098051 and WT091310), EU FP7 (EPIGENESYS Grant Code 257082 and BLUEPRINT Grant Code HEALTH-F5-2011-282510), National Institute for Health Research Blood and Transplant Research Unit (NIHR BTRU) in Donor Health and Genomics at the University of Cambridge in partnership with NHS Blood and Transplant (NHSBT); Allan Kaplan: Ontario Mental Health Foundation, Ministry of Health of Ontario AFP Innovation Fund; Wade Berrettini: Price Foundation; Marion Roberts: Psychiatry Research Trust (registered charity no. 284286); Patrick Sullivan: R01 MH109528, D0886501, Swedish Research Council;

Thomas Espeseth: Research Council of Norway (RCN), and South-East Norway Regional Health Authority (SEN); Michael Strober: Resnick Family Chair in Eating Disorders; Xavier Estivill: Spanish Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness (MINECO) no. SAF2013-49108-R, the Generalitat de Catalunya AGAUR 2014 SGR-1138, the European Commission 7th Framework Program (FP7/2007-2013) 262055 (ESGI); Lenka Foretova: MH CZ - DRO (MMCI, 00209805); Ole Andreassen: Research Council of Norway (#248778, # 223273), KG Jebsen Foundation; Timo Müller: Helmholtz Alliance ICAMED-Imaging and Curing Environmental Metabolic Diseases through the Initiative and Networking Fund of the Helmholtz Association, Helmholtz cross-program topic "Metabolic

Dysfunction”, Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG-TS226/1-1 and TS226/3-1); Cynthia Bulik: The Klarman Family Foundation, Wellcome Trust WT088827/Z/09, Swedish Research Council (VR Dnr: 538-2013-8864); Preben Mortensen: The Klarman Family Foundation, unrestricted grant from the Lundbeck Foundation, iPSYCH (Initiative for Integrative Psychiatric Research), Aarhus University for CIRRAU (Centre of Integrated Register-Based Research); Walter Kaye: The Price Foundation, NIMH R01 MH092793; Ted Reichborn-Kjennerud: Norwegian Research Council, Norwegian Foundation for Health and Rehabilitation; Eleftheria Zeggini: The Wellcome Trust (WT098051); Martien Kas: ZonMW VIDI Grant (91786327) from The Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research (NWO); Tonu Esko: EU H2020 grants 692145, 676550, 654248, Estonian Research Council Grant IUT20-60, NIASC, EIT – Health and NIH-BMI Grant No: 2R01DK075787-06A1 and EU through the European Regional Development Fund (Project No. 2014-2020.4.01.15-0012 GENTRANSMED); Stefan Ehrlich: Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (EH 367/5-1 and SFB 940), Swiss Anorexia Nervosa Foundation; Esther Walton: Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (EH 367/5-1 and SFB 940), Swiss Anorexia Nervosa Foundation; Ulrike Schmidt: National Institute of Health Research Mental Health Biomedical Research Centre at South London and Maudsley National Health Service Foundation Trust and King’s College London; Martin Kennedy: University of Otago Research Grant;

Johannes Hebebrand: German Ministry for Education and Research (National Genome Research Net-Plus 01GS0820 and 01KU0903), German Research Foundation (DFG; HI865/2-1), European Community’s Seventh Framework Programme (FP7/2007–2013) under grant agreement no. 245009 and no.262055; Stephan Zipfel: German Ministry for Education and Research (ANTOP-study project, number 01GV0624); Gerome Breen: National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) Biomedical Research Centre at South London, Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust and King’s College London

#### ***Competing Financial Interests***

C.B. is grant recipient from and consultant to Shire. G.B. has received grant funding and consultancy fees from Eli Lilly. D.D. is speaker, consultant, or on advisory boards of various Pharmaceutical Companies including: AstraZeneca, Boehringer, Bristol Myers Squibb, Eli Lilly, Genesis Pharma, GlaxoSmithKline, Janssen, Lundbeck, Organon, Sanofi, UniPharma, and Wyeth, and he has unrestricted grants from Lilly and AstraZeneca as director of the Sleep Research Unit of Eginition Hospital (National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Greece). A.K. is on the Shire Canada BED Advisory Board. J.K. is a member of SAB of AssurexHealth Inc (unpaid). M.L. has received lecture honoraria from Lundbeck, AstraZeneca, and Biophausia Sweden, and served as scientific consultant for EPID Research Oy. No other equity ownership, profit-sharing agreements, royalties, or patents. P.S. is scientific advisor to Pfizer, Inc. J.T. received an honorarium for speaking at a diabetic conference for Lilly and royalties from a published book.

## **Eating Disorders Working Group of the Psychiatric Genomics Consortium**

Laramie Duncan, PhD

Zeynep Yilmaz, PhD

Raymond Walters, PhD

Jackie Goldstein, PhD

Veneri Anttila, PhD

Brendan Bulik-Sullivan, PhD

Stephan Ripke, MD, PhD

Roger Adan, PhD

Lars Alfredsson, PhD

Tetsuya Ando, MD, PhD

Ole Andreassen, MD, PhD

Harald Aschauer, MD  
Jessica Baker, PhD  
Jeffrey Barrett, PhD  
Vladimir Bencko, MD, PhD  
Andrew Bergen, PhD  
Wade Berrettini, MD, PhD  
Andreas Birgegård, PhD  
Claudette Boni, PhD  
Vesna Boraska Perica, PhD  
Harry Brandt, MD  
Roland Burghardt, MD  
Laura Carlberg, MD  
Matteo Cassina, MD  
Carolyn Cesta  
Sven Cichon, PhD  
Maurizio Clementi, MD  
Sarah Cohen-Woods, PhD  
Joni Coleman, MSc  
Roger Cone, PhD  
Philippe Courtet, MD  
Steven Crawford, MD  
Scott Crow, MD  
Jim Crowley, PhD  
Unna Danner, PhD  
Oliver Davis, MSc, PhD  
Martina de Zwaan, MD

George Dedoussis, PhD  
Daniela Degortes, PhD  
Janiece DeSocio, PhD, RN, PMHNP-BC  
Danielle Dick, PhD  
Dimitris Dikeos, MD  
Christian Dina, PhD  
Bo Ding, PhD  
Monika Dmistrz-Weglarz, PhD  
Elisa Docampo, MD, PhD  
Karin Egberts, MD  
Stefan Ehrlich, MD  
Geòrgia Escaramís, PhD  
Tõnu Esko, PhD  
Thomas Espeseth, PhD  
Xavier Estivill, MD, PhD  
Angela Favaro, MD, PhD  
Fernando Fernández-Aranda, PhD, FAED  
Manfred Fichter, MD, Dipl-Psych  
Chris Finan, PhD  
Krista Fischer, PhD  
James Floyd, PhD  
Manuel Föcker, MD  
Lenka Foretova, MD, PhD  
Monica Forzan, PhD  
Caroline Fox, MD  
Christopher Franklin, PhD

Valerie Gaborieau  
Steven Gallinger, MD  
Giovanni Gambaro, MD, PhD  
Hélène Gaspar, PhD  
Ina Giegling, PhD  
Fragiskos Gonidakis, MD  
Philip Gorwood, MD, PhD  
Monica Gratacos, MD, PhD  
Sébastien Guillaume, MD, PhD  
Yiran Guo, PhD  
Hakon Hakonarson, MD, PhD  
Katherine Halmi, MD  
Rebecca Harrison  
Konstantinos Hatzikotoulas, MD, PhD  
Joanna Hauser, MD, PhD  
Johannes Hebebrand, MD  
Sietske Helder, PhD  
Judith Hendriks, BSc  
Stefan Herms, PhD  
Beate Herpertz-Dahlmann, MD  
Wolfgang Herzog, MD  
Christopher Hilliard, BS  
Laura Huckins, PhD  
James Hudson, MD, ScD  
Julia Huemer, MD  
Hartmut Imgart, MD



Hidetoshi Inoko, PhD

Sigrid Jall

Stephane Jamain, PhD

Vladimir Janout, PhD

Susana Jiménez-Murcia, PhD

Craig Johnson, PhD

Jenny Jordan, PhD

Antonio Julià, PhD

Anders Juréus, PhD

Gursharan Kalsi, PhD

Allan Kaplan, MSc, MD, FRCP(C)

Jaakko Kaprio, MD, PhD

Leila Karhunen, PhD

Andreas Karwautz, MD, FAED

Martien Kas, PhD

Walter Kaye, MD

Martin Kennedy, PhD

James Kennedy, MD, FRCP(C)

Anna Keski-Rahkonen, MD, PhD, MPH

Kirsty Kiezebrink, BSc (Hons), PGDip, PhD, FHEA, RNutr

Youl-Ri Kim, MD, PhD

Lars Klareskog, MD

Kelly Klump, PhD

Gun Peggy Knudsen, PhD

Bobby Koeleman, PhD

Doris Koubek, MD

Maria La Via, MD

Mikael Landén, MD, PhD

Stephanie Le Hellard, PhD

Marion Leboyer, MD, PhD

Robert Levitan, MD

Dong Li, PhD

Paul Lichtenstein, PhD

Lisa Lilienfeld, PhD

Jolanta Lissowska, PhD

Astri Lundervold, PhD

Pierre Magistretti, PhD

Mario Maj, MD, PhD

Katrin Mannik, PhD

Sara Marsal, MD, PhD

Debora Kaminska, PhD

Nicholas Martin, PhD

Morten Mattingdal, PhD

Sara McDevitt, MB, MD, MRCPsych, MMedED

Peter McGuffin, MD

Elisabeth Merl, MD

Andres Metspalu, PhD, MD

Ingrid Meulenbelt, PhD

Nadia Micali, MD, PhD

James Mitchell, MD

Karen Mitchell, PhD

Palmiero Monteleone, MD

Alessio Maria Monteleone, MD  
Grant Montgomery, PhD  
Preben Mortensen, MD, DrMedSc  
Melissa Munn-Chernoff, PhD  
Timo Müller, PhD  
Benedetta Nacmias, PhD  
Marie Navratilova, MUDr., PhD  
Ida Nilsson, PhD  
Claes Norring, PhD  
Ioanna Ntalla, PhD  
Roel Ophoff, PhD  
Julie O'Toole, MD  
Aarno Palotie, MD, PhD  
Jacques Pantel, PhD  
Hana Papezova, MD, PhD  
Richard Parker  
Dalila Pinto, PhD  
Raquel Rabionet, PhD  
Anu Raevuori, MD, PhD  
Andrzej Rajewski, MD, PhD  
Nicolas Ramoz, PhD  
N. William Rayner, PhD  
Ted Reichborn-Kjennerud, MD  
Valdo Ricca, MD  
Samuli Ripatti, PhD  
Franziska Ritschel, MSc

Marion Roberts, PhD

Alessandro Rotondo, MD

Dan Rujescu, MD

Filip Rybakowski, MD, PhD

Paolo Santonastaso, MD

André Scherag, PhD

Stephen Scherer, PhD, FRSC

Ulrike Schmidt, MD, PhD

Nicholas Schork, PhD

Alexandra Schosser, PhD

Laura Scott, PhD

Jochen Seitz, MD

Lenka Slachtova, PhD

Robert Sladek, MD

P. Eline Slagboom, PhD

Margarita Slof-Op 't Landt, PhD

Agnieszka Slopian, MD

Tosha Smith, PhD

Nicole Soranzo, PhD

Sandro Sorbi, MD

Lorraine Southam, BSc

Vidar Steen, MD, PhD

Eric Strengman, BS

Michael Strober, PhD

Jin Szatkiewicz, PhD

Neonila Szeszenia-Dabrowska, MD, PhD

Ioanna Tachmazidou, PhD

Elena Tenconi, MD

Alfonso Tortorella, MD

Federica Tozzi, MD

Janet Treasure, PhD, FRCP, FRCPsych

Matthias Tschöp, MD

Artemis Tsitsika, MD, PhD

Konstantinos Tziouvas, MD, MSc

Annemarie van Elburg, MD, PhD

Eric van Furth, PhD

Tracey Wade, PhD

Gudrun Wagner, Dr, MSc, DPO

Esther Walton, Dr. rer. nat., PhD

Hunna Watson, PhD

H-Erich Wichmann, PhD

Elisabeth Widen, MD, PhD

D. Blake Woodside, MD

Jack Yanovski, MD, PhD

Shuyang Yao, MSc, BSc

Stephanie Zerwas, PhD

Stephan Zipfel, MD

Laura Thornton, PhD

Anke Hinney, PhD

Gerome Breen, PhD

Cynthia M. Bulik, PhD

## References

1. Bulik C, Sullivan P, Tozzi F, Furberg H, Lichtenstein P, Pedersen N. Prevalence, heritability and prospective risk factors for anorexia nervosa. *Arch Gen Psychiatry*. 2006; 63:305–312. [PubMed: 16520436]
2. Hudson JI, Hiripi E, Pope HG Jr, Kessler RC. The prevalence and correlates of eating disorders in the National Comorbidity Survey Replication. *Biol Psychiatry*. 2007; 61:348–358. [PubMed: 16815322]
3. Watson HJ, Bulik CM. Update on the treatment of anorexia nervosa: review of clinical trials, practice guidelines and emerging interventions. *Psychol Med*. 2013; 43:2477–2500. [PubMed: 23217606]
4. Steinhausen H, Jakobsen H, Helenius D, Munk-Jørgensen P, Strober M. A nation-wide study of the family aggregation and risk factors in anorexia nervosa over three generations. *Int J Eat Disord*. 2015; 48:1–8. [PubMed: 24777686]
5. Yilmaz Z, Hardaway A, Bulik C. Genetics and epigenetics of eating disorders. *Adv Genom Genet*. 2015:131–150.
6. Boraska V, Franklin CS, Floyd JA, Thornton LM, Huckins LM, Southam L, Rayner NW, Tachmazidou I, Klump KL, Treasure J, Lewis CM, Schmidt U, Tozzi F, Kiezebrink K, Hebebrand J, Gorwood P, Adan RA, Kas MJ, Favaro A, Santonastaso P, Fernandez-Aranda F, Gratacos M, Rybakowski F, Dmitrzak-Weglarz M, Kaprio J, Keski-Rahkonen A, Raevuori A, Van Furth EF, Slof-Op 't Landt MC, Hudson JI, Reichborn-Kjennerud T, Knudsen GP, Monteleone P, Kaplan AS, Karwautz A, Hakonarson H, Berrettini WH, Guo Y, Li D, Schork NJ, Komaki G, Ando T, Inoko H, Esko T, Fischer K, Mannik K, Metspalu A, Baker JH, Cone RD, Dackor J, DeSocio JE, Hilliard CE, O'Toole JK, Pantel J, Szatkiewicz JP, Taico C, Zerwas S, Trace SE, Davis OS, Helder S, Buhren K, Burghardt R, de Zwaan M, Egberts K, Ehrlich S, Herpertz-Dahlmann B, Herzog W, Imgart H, Scherag A, Scherag S, Zipfel S, Boni C, Ramoz N, Versini A, Brandys MK, Danner UN, de Kovel C, Hendriks J, Koeleman BP, Ophoff RA, Strengman E, van Elburg AA, Bruson A, Clementi M, Degortes D, Forzan M, Tenconi E, Docampo E, Escaramis G, Jimenez-Murcia S, Lissowska J, Rajewski A, Szeszenia-Dabrowska N, Slopian A, Hauser J, Karhunen L, Meulenbelt I, Slagboom PE, Tortorella A, Maj M, Dedoussis G, Dikeos D, Gonidakis F, Tziouvas K, Tsitsika A, Papezova H, Slachtova L, Martaskova D, Kennedy JL, Levitan RD, Yilmaz Z, Huemer J, Koubek D, Merl E, Wagner G, Lichtenstein P, Breen G, Cohen-Woods S, Farmer A, McGuffin P, Cichon S, Giegling I, Herms S, Rujescu D, Schreiber S, Wichmann HE, Dina C, Sladek R, Gambaro G, Soranzo N, Julia A, Marsal S, Rabionet R, Gaborieau V, Dick DM, Palotie A, Ripatti S, Widen E, Andreassen OA, Espeseth T, Lundervold A, Reinvang I, Steen VM, Le Hellard S, Matingsdal M, Ntalla I, Bencko V, Foretova L, Janout V, Navratilova M, Gallinger S, Pinto D, Scherer SW, Aschauer H, Carlberg L, Schosser A, Alfredsson L, Ding B, Klareskog L, Padyukov L, Courtet P, Guillaume S, Jaussent I, Finan C, Kalsi G, Roberts M, Logan DW, Peltonen L, Ritchie GR, Barrett JC, Wellcome Trust Case Control C, Estivill X, Hinney A, Sullivan PF, Collier DA, Zeggini E, Bulik CM. A genome-wide association study of anorexia nervosa. *Mol Psychiatry*. 2014; 19:1085–1094. [PubMed: 24514567]
7. Wang K, Zhang H, Bloss CS, Duvvuri V, Kaye W, Schork NJ, Berrettini W, Hakonarson H. Price Foundation Collaborative Group. A genome-wide association study on common SNPs and rare CNVs in anorexia nervosa. *Mol Psychiatry*. 2011; 16:949–959. [PubMed: 21079607]
8. Bulik-Sullivan BK, Loh PR, Finucane HK, Ripke S, Yang J, Schizophrenia Working Group of the Psychiatric Genomics Consortium. Patterson N, Daly MJ, Price AL, Neale BM. LD Score regression distinguishes confounding from polygenicity in genome-wide association studies. *Nat Genet*. 2015; 47:291–295. [PubMed: 25642630]
9. Tozzi F, Thornton L, Klump K, Bulik C, Fichter M, Halmi K, Kaplan A, Strober M, Woodside D, Crow S, Mitchell J, Rotondo A, Mauri M, Cassano C, Keel P, Plotnicov K, Pollice C, Lilienfeld L, Berrettini W, Kaye W. Symptom fluctuation in eating disorders: correlates of diagnostic crossover. *Am J Psychiatry*. 2005; 162:732–740. [PubMed: 15800146]
10. Pinheiro A, Thornton L, Plotnicov K, Tozzi T, Klump K, Berrettini W, Brandt H, Crawford S, Crow S, Fichter M, Goldman D, Halmi K, Johnson C, Kaplan A, Keel P, LaVia M, Mitchell J, Rotondo A, Strober M, Treasure J, Woodside D, Kaye W, Bulik C. Patterns of menstrual disturbance in eating disorders. *Int J Eat Disord*. 2007; 40:424–434. [PubMed: 17497704]

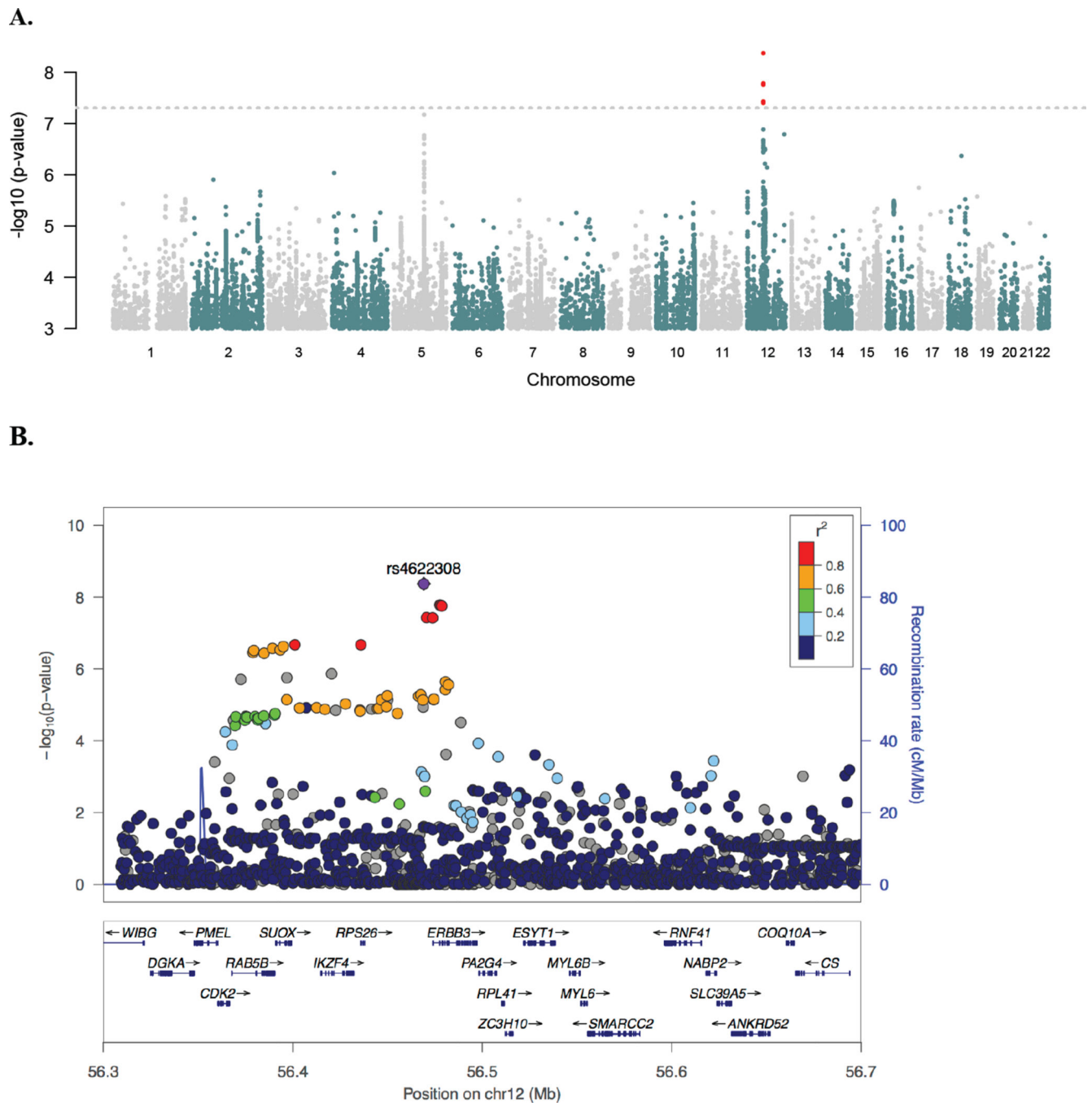


11. American Psychiatric Association. Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders. Fifth. Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Association; 2013.
12. Wang K, Zhang H, Bloss CS, Duvvuri V, Kaye W, Schork NJ, Berrettini W, Hakonarson H. A genome-wide association study on common SNPs and rare CNVs in anorexia nervosa. *Mol Psychiatry*. 2011; 16:949–959. [PubMed: 21079607]
13. Sysko R, Roberto CA, Barnes RD, Grilo CM, Attia E, Walsh BT. Test-retest reliability of the proposed DSM-5 eating disorder diagnostic criteria. *Psychiatry Res*. 2012; 196:302–308. [PubMed: 22401974]
14. Psychiatric GWAS Consortium Steering Committee. A framework for interpreting genome-wide association studies of psychiatric disorders. *Mol Psychiatry*. 2009; 14:10–17. [PubMed: 19002139]
15. Schizophrenia Working Group of the Psychiatric Genomics Consortium. Biological insights from 108 schizophrenia-associated genetic loci. *Nature*. 2014; 511:421–427. [PubMed: 25056061]
16. Novembre J, Johnson T, Bryc K, Kutalik Z, Boyko A, Auton A, Indap A, King K, Bergmann S, Nelson M, Stephens M, Bustamante C. Genes mirror geography within Europe. *Nature*. 2008; 456:98–101. [PubMed: 18758442]
17. Clarke L, Fairley S, Zheng-Bradley X, Streeter I, Perry E, Lowy E, Tassé A, Flicek P. The International Genome Sample Resource (IGSR): A worldwide collection of genome variation incorporating the 1000 Genomes Project data. *Nucleic Acids Res*. 2016
18. Willer C, Li Y, Abecasis G. METAL: fast and efficient meta-analysis of genomewide association scans. *Bioinformatics*. 2010; 26:2190–2191. [PubMed: 20616382]
19. Ihaka R, Gentleman R. R: A Language for Data Analysis and Graphics. *J Comput Graph Stat*. 1996; 5:299–314.
20. Barrett J, Clayton D, Concannon P, Akolkar B, Cooper J, Erlich H, Julier C, Morahan G, Nerup J, Nierras C, Plagnol V, Pociot F, Schuilenburg H, Smyth D, Stevens H, Todd J, Walker N, Rich S, Type 1 Diabetes Genetics C. Genome-wide association study and meta-analysis find that over 40 loci affect risk of type 1 diabetes. *Nat Genet*. 2009; 41:703–707. [PubMed: 19430480]
21. Okada Y, Wu D, Trynka G, Raj T, Terao C, Ikari K, Kochi Y, Ohmura K, Suzuki A, Yoshida S, Graham RR, Manoharan A, Ortmann W, Bhargava T, Denny JC, Carroll RJ, Eyler AE, Greenberg JD, Kremer JM, Pappas DA, Jiang L, Yin J, Ye L, Su DF, Yang J, Xie G, Keystone E, Westra HJ, Esko T, Metspalu A, Zhou X, Gupta N, Mirel D, Stahl EA, Diogo D, Cui J, Liao K, Guo MH, Myouzen K, Kawaguchi T, Coenen MJ, van Riel PL, van de Laar MA, Guchelaar HJ, Huizinga TW, Dieude P, Mariette X, Bridges SL Jr, Zhernakova A, Toes RE, Tak PP, Miceli-Richard C, Bang SY, Lee HS, Martin J, Gonzalez-Gay MA, Rodriguez-Rodriguez L, Rantapää-Dahlqvist S, Arlestig L, Choi HK, Kamatani Y, Galan P, Lathrop M, consortium R, consortium G, Eyre S, Bowes J, Barton A, de Vries N, Moreland LW, Criswell LA, Karlson EW, Taniguchi A, Yamada R, Kubo M, Liu JS, Bae SC, Worthington J, Padyukov L, Klareskog L, Gregersen PK, Raychaudhuri S, Stranger BE, De Jager PL, Franke L, Visscher PM, Brown MA, Yamanaka H, Mimori T, Takahashi A, Xu H, Behrens TW, Siminovitch KA, Momohara S, Matsuda F, Yamamoto K, Plenge RM. Genetics of rheumatoid arthritis contributes to biology and drug discovery. *Nature*. 2014; 506:376–381. [PubMed: 24390342]
22. Genotype-Tissue Expression Consortium. Human genomics. The Genotype-Tissue Expression (GTEx) pilot analysis: multitissue gene regulation in humans. *Science (New York, NY)*. 2015; 348:648–660.
23. Bulik-Sullivan B, Finucane H, Anttila V, Gusev A, Day F, ReproGen Consortium Psychiatric Genomics Consortium Genetic Consortium for Anorexia Nervosa of the Wellcome Trust Case Control Consortium 3, Perrot J, Patterson N, Robinson E, Daly M, Price A, Neale B. An atlas of genetic correlations across human diseases and traits. *Nat Genet*. 2015; 47:1236–1241. [PubMed: 26414676]
24. Anttila V, Bulik-Sullivan B, Finucane HK, Bras J, Duncan L, Escott-Price V, Falcone G, Gormley P, Malik R, Patsopoulos N, Ripke S, Walters R, Wei Z, Yu D, Lee P, IGAP consortium IHGC consortium ILAE Consortium on Complex Epilepsies, IMSCG consortium IPDGC consortium, METASTROKE, ICH Studies of the ISGC, ADHD Working Group of the PGC, Eating Disorders Working Group of the PGC, ASD Working Group of the PGC, Bipolar Disorders Working Group of the PGC, Major Depressive Disorder Working Group of the PGC, OCD, TS Working Group of the PGC, Schizophrenia Working Group of the PGC. Breen G, Bulik C, Daly M, Dichgans M,

- Faraone S, Guerreiro R, Holmans P, Kendler K, Koeleman B, Mathews C, Scharf J, Sklar P, Williams J, Wood N, Cotsapas C, Palotie A, Smoller J, Sullivan PF, Rosand J, Corvin A, Neale B. Analysis of shared heritability in common disorders of the brain. *bioRxiv*. 2016; 48991
25. Sullivan P, Daly M, O'Donovan M. Genetic architectures of psychiatric disorders: the emerging picture and its implications. *Nat Rev Genet*. 2012; 13:537–551. [PubMed: 22777127]
  26. Visscher PM, Brown MA, McCarthy MI, Yang J. Five years of GWAS discovery. *Am J Hum Genet*. 2012; 90:7–24. [PubMed: 22243964]
  27. Cederlöf M, Thornton L, Lichtenstein P, Larsson H, Boman M, Rück C, Bulik C, Mataix-Cols D. Etiological overlap between obsessive-compulsive disorder and anorexia nervosa: A longitudinal cohort, family and twin study. *World Psychiatry*. 2015; 14:333–338. [PubMed: 26407789]
  28. Kaye W, Bulik C, Thornton L, Barbarich BS, Masters K. Price Foundation Collaborative Group. Comorbidity of anxiety disorders with anorexia and bulimia nervosa. *American Journal of Psychiatry*. 2004; 161:2215–2221.
  29. Cross-Disorder Group of the Psychiatric Genomics Consortium; Lee SH, Ripke S, Neale BM, Faraone SV, Purcell SM, Perlis RH, Mowry BJ, Thapar A, Goddard ME, Witte JS, Absher D, Agartz I, Akil H, Amin F, Andreassen OA, Anjorin A, Anney R, Anttila V, Arking DE, Asherson P, Azevedo MH, Backlund L, Badner JA, Bailey AJ, Banaschewski T, Barchas JD, Barnes MR, Barrett TB, Bass N, Battaglia A, Bauer M, Bayes M, Bellivier F, Bergen SE, Berrettini W, Betancur C, Bettecken T, Biederman J, Binder EB, Black DW, Blackwood DH, Bloss CS, Boehnke M, Boomsma DI, Breen G, Breuer R, Bruggeman R, Cormican P, Buccola NG, Buitelaar JK, Bunney WE, Buxbaum JD, Byerley WF, Byrne EM, Caesar S, Cahn W, Cantor RM, Casas M, Chakravarti A, Chambert K, Choudhury K, Cichon S, Cloninger CR, Collier DA, Cook EH, Coon H, Cormand B, Corvin A, Coryell WH, Craig DW, Craig IW, Crosbie J, Cuccaro ML, Curtis D, Czamara D, Datta S, Dawson G, Day R, De Geus EJ, Degenhardt F, Djurovic S, Donohoe GJ, Doyle AE, Duan J, Dudbridge F, Duketis E, Ebstein RP, Edenberg HJ, Elia J, Ennis S, Etain B, Fanous A, Farmer AE, Ferrier IN, Flickinger M, Fombonne E, Foroud T, Frank J, Franke B, Fraser C, Freedman R, Freimer NB, Freitag CM, Friedl M, Frisen L, Gallagher L, Gejman PV, Georgieva L, Gershon ES, Geschwind DH, Giegling I, Gill M, Gordon SD, Gordon-Smith K, Green EK, Greenwood TA, Grice DE, Gross M, Grozeva D, Guan W, Gurling H, De Haan L, Haines JL, Hakonarson H, Hallmayer J, Hamilton SP, Hamshere ML, Hansen TF, Hartmann AM, Hautzinger M, Heath AC, Henders AK, Herms S, Hickie IB, Hipolito M, Hoefels S, Holmans PA, Holsboer F, Hoogendijk WJ, Hottenga JJ, Hultman CM, Hus V, Ingason A, Ising M, Jamain S, Jones EG, Jones I, Jones L, Tzeng JY, Kahler AK, Kahn RS, Kandaswamy R, Keller MC, Kennedy JL, Kenny E, Kent L, Kim Y, Kirov GK, Klauck SM, Klei L, Knowles JA, Kohli MA, Koller DL, Konte B, Korszun A, Krabbendam L, Krasucki R, Kuntsi J, Kwan P, Landen M, Langstrom N, Lathrop M, Lawrence J, Lawson WB, Leboyer M, Ledbetter DH, Lee PH, Lencz T, Lesch KP, Levinson DF, Lewis CM, Li J, Lichtenstein P, Lieberman JA, Lin DY, Linszen DH, Liu C, Lohoff FW, Loo SK, Lord C, Lowe JK, Lucae S, MacIntyre DJ, Madden PA, Maestrini E, Magnusson PK, Mahon PB, Maier W, Malhotra AK, Mane SM, Martin CL, Martin NG, Mattheisen M, Matthews K, Mattingdal M, McCarroll SA, McGhee KA, McGough JJ, McGrath PJ, McGuffin P, McInnis MG, McIntosh A, McKinney R, McLean AW, McMahon FJ, McMahon WM, McQuillin A, Medeiros H, Medland SE, Meier S, Melle I, Meng F, Meyer J, Middeldorp CM, Middleton L, Milanova V, Miranda A, Monaco AP, Montgomery GW, Moran JL, Moreno-De-Luca D, Morken G, Morris DW, Morrow EM, Moskvina V, Muglia P, Muhleisen TW, Muir WJ, Muller-Myhsok B, Murtha M, Myers RM, Myin-Germeys I, Neale MC, Nelson SF, Nievergelt CM, Nikolov I, Nimgaonkar V, Nolen WA, Nothen MM, Nurnberger JI, Nwulia EA, Nyholt DR, O'Dushlaine C, Oades RD, Olincy A, Oliveira G, Olsen L, Ophoff RA, Osby U, Owen MJ, Palotie A, Parr JR, Paterson AD, Pato CN, Pato MT, Penninx BW, Pergadia ML, Pericak-Vance MA, Pickard BS, Pimm J, Piven J, Posthuma D, Potash JB, Poustka F, Propping P, Puri V, Quedstedt DJ, Quinn EM, Ramos-Quiroga JA, Rasmussen HB, Raychaudhuri S, Rehnstrom K, Reif A, Ribases M, Rice JP, Rietschel M, Roeder K, Roeyers H, Rossin L, Rothenberger A, Rouleau G, Ruderfer D, Rujescu D, Sanders AR, Sanders SJ, Santangelo SL, Sergeant JA, Schachar R, Schalling M, Schatzberg AF, Scheftner WA, Schellenberg GD, Scherer SW, Schork NJ, Schulze TG, Schumacher J, Schwarz M, Scolnick E, Scott LJ, Shi J, Shilling PD, Shyn SI, Silverman JM, Slager SL, Smalley SL, Smit JH, Smith EN, Sonuga-Barke EJ, St Clair D, State M, Steffens M, Steinhausen HC, Strauss JS, Strohmaier J, Stroup TS, Sutcliffe JS, Szatmari P, Szelinger S, Thirumalai S, Thompson RC,

- Todorov AA, Tozzi F, Treutlein J, Uhr M, van den Oord EJ, Van Grootheest G, Van Os J, Vicente AM, Vieland VJ, Vincent JB, Visscher PM, Walsh CA, Wassink TH, Watson SJ, Weissman MM, Werge T, Wienker TF, Wijsman EM, Willemsen G, Williams N, Willsey AJ, Witt SH, Xu W, Young AH, Yu TW, Zammit S, Zandi PP, Zhang P, Zitman FG, Zollner S, International Inflammatory Bowel Disease Genetics C, Devlin B, Kelsoe JR, Sklar P, Daly MJ, O'Donovan MC, Craddock N, Sullivan PF, Smoller JW, Kendler KS, Wray NR. Genetic relationship between five psychiatric disorders estimated from genome-wide SNPs. *Nat Genet.* 2013; 45:984–994. [PubMed: 23933821]
30. Goodman A, Heshmati A, Koupil I. Family History of Education Predicts Eating Disorders across Multiple Generations among 2 Million Swedish Males and Females. *PLoS One.* 2014;9.
  31. Müller M, Geisler C. From the past to future: from energy expenditure to energy intake to energy expenditure. *Eur J Clin Nutr.* 2016
  32. Yu YH, Vasselli J, Zhang Y, Mechanick J, Korner J, Peterli R. Metabolic vs. hedonic obesity: a conceptual distinction and its clinical implications. *Obesity Rev.* 2015; 16:234–247.
  33. Hinney A, Kesselmeier M, Jall S, Volckmar AL, Focker M, Antel J, Gcan Wtccc, Heid IM, Winkler TW, Giant, Grant SF, Egg, Guo Y, Bergen AW, Kaye W, Berrettini W, Hakonarson H, Price Foundation Collaborative G, Children's Hospital of Philadelphia/Price F. Herpertz-Dahlmann B, de Zwaan M, Herzog W, Ehrlich S, Zipfel S, Egberts KM, Adan R, Brandys M, van Elburg A, Boraska Perica V, Franklin CS, Tschop MH, Zeggini E, Bulik CM, Collier D, Scherag A, Muller TD, Hebebrand J. Evidence for three genetic loci involved in both anorexia nervosa risk and variation of body mass index. *Mol Psychiatry.* 2016
  34. Locke AE, Kahali B, Berndt SI, Justice AE, Pers TH, Day FR, Powell C, Vedantam S, Buchkovich ML, Yang J, Croteau-Chonka DC, Esko T, Fall T, Ferreira T, Gustafsson S, Kutalik Z, Luan J, Magi R, Randall JC, Winkler TW, Wood AR, Workalemahu T, Faul JD, Smith JA, Hua Zhao J, Zhao W, Chen J, Fehrmann R, Hedman AK, Karjalainen J, Schmidt EM, Absher D, Amin N, Anderson D, Beekman M, Bolton JL, Bragg-Gresham JL, Buyske S, Demirkan A, Deng G, Ehret GB, Feenstra B, Feitosa MF, Fischer K, Goel A, Gong J, Jackson AU, Kanoni S, Kleber ME, Kristiansson K, Lim U, Lotay V, Mangino M, Mateo Leach I, Medina-Gomez C, Medland SE, Nalls MA, Palmer CD, Pasko D, Pechlivanis S, Peters MJ, Prokopenko I, Shungin D, Stancakova A, Strawbridge RJ, Ju Sung Y, Tanaka T, Teumer A, Trompet S, van der Laan SW, van Setten J, Van Vliet-Ostapchouk JV, Wang Z, Yengo L, Zhang W, Isaacs A, Albrecht E, Arnlöv J, Arscott GM, Attwood AP, Bandinelli S, Barrett A, Bas IN, Bellis C, Bennett AJ, Berne C, Blagieva R, Bluher M, Bohringer S, Bonnycastle LL, Bottcher Y, Boyd HA, Bruinenberg M, Caspersen IH, Ida Chen YD, Clarke R, Daw EW, de Craen AJ, Delgado G, Dimitriou M, Doney AS, Eklund N, Estrada K, Eury E, Folkersen L, Fraser RM, Garcia ME, Geller F, Giedraitis V, Gigante B, Go AS, Golay A, Goodall AH, Gordon SD, Gorski M, Grabe HJ, Grallert H, Grammer TB, Grassler J, Gronberg H, Groves CJ, Gusto G, Haessler J, Hall P, Haller T, Hallmans G, Hartman CA, Hassinen M, Hayward C, Heard-Costa NL, Helmer Q, Hengstenberg C, Holmen O, Hottenga JJ, James AL, Jeff JM, Johansson A, Jolley J, Juliusdottir T, Kinnunen L, Koenig W, Koskenvuo M, Kratzer W, Laitinen J, Lamina C, Leander K, Lee NR, Lichtner P, Lind L, Lindstrom J, Sin Lo K, Lobbens S, Loeber R, Lu Y, Mach F, Magnusson PK, Mahajan A, McArdle WL, McLachlan S, Menni C, Merger S, Mihailov E, Milani L, Moayyeri A, Monda KL, Morken MA, Mulas A, Muller G, Muller-Nurasyid M, Musk AW, Nagaraja R, Nothen MM, Nolte IM, Pilz S, Rayner NW, Renstrom F, Rettig R, Ried JS, Ripke S, Robertson NR, Rose LM, Sanna S, Scharnagl H, Scholtens S, Schumacher FR, Scott WR, Seufferlein T, Shi J, Vernon Smith A, Smolonska J, Stanton AV, Steinthorsdottir V, Stirrups K, Stringham HM, Sundstrom J, Swertz MA, Swift AJ, Syvanen AC, Tan ST, Tayo BO, Thorand B, Thorleifsson G, Tyrer JP, Uh HW, Vandenput L, Verhulst FC, Vermeulen SH, Verweij N, Vonk JM, Waite LL, Warren HR, Waterworth D, Weedon MN, Wilkens LR, Willenborg C, Wilsgaard T, Wojczynski MK, Wong A, Wright AF, Zhang Q, LifeLines Cohort S, Brennan EP, Choi M, Dastani Z, Drong AW, Eriksson P, Franco-Cereceda A, Gadin JR, Gharavi AG, Goddard ME, Handsaker RE, Huang J, Karpe F, Kathiresan S, Keildson S, Kiryluk K, Kubo M, Lee JY, Liang L, Lifton RP, Ma B, McCarroll SA, McKnight AJ, Min JL, Moffatt MF, Montgomery GW, Murabito JM, Nicholson G, Nyholt DR, Okada Y, Perry JR, Dorajoo R, Reinmaa E, Salem RM, Sandholm N, Scott RA, Stolk L, Takahashi A, Tanaka T, Van't Hooft FM, Vinkhuyzen AA, Westra HJ, Zheng W, Zondervan KT, Consortium AD, Group A-BW, Consortium CAD, Consortium CK, Glgc Icbp, Investigators M, Mu TC, Consortium MI,

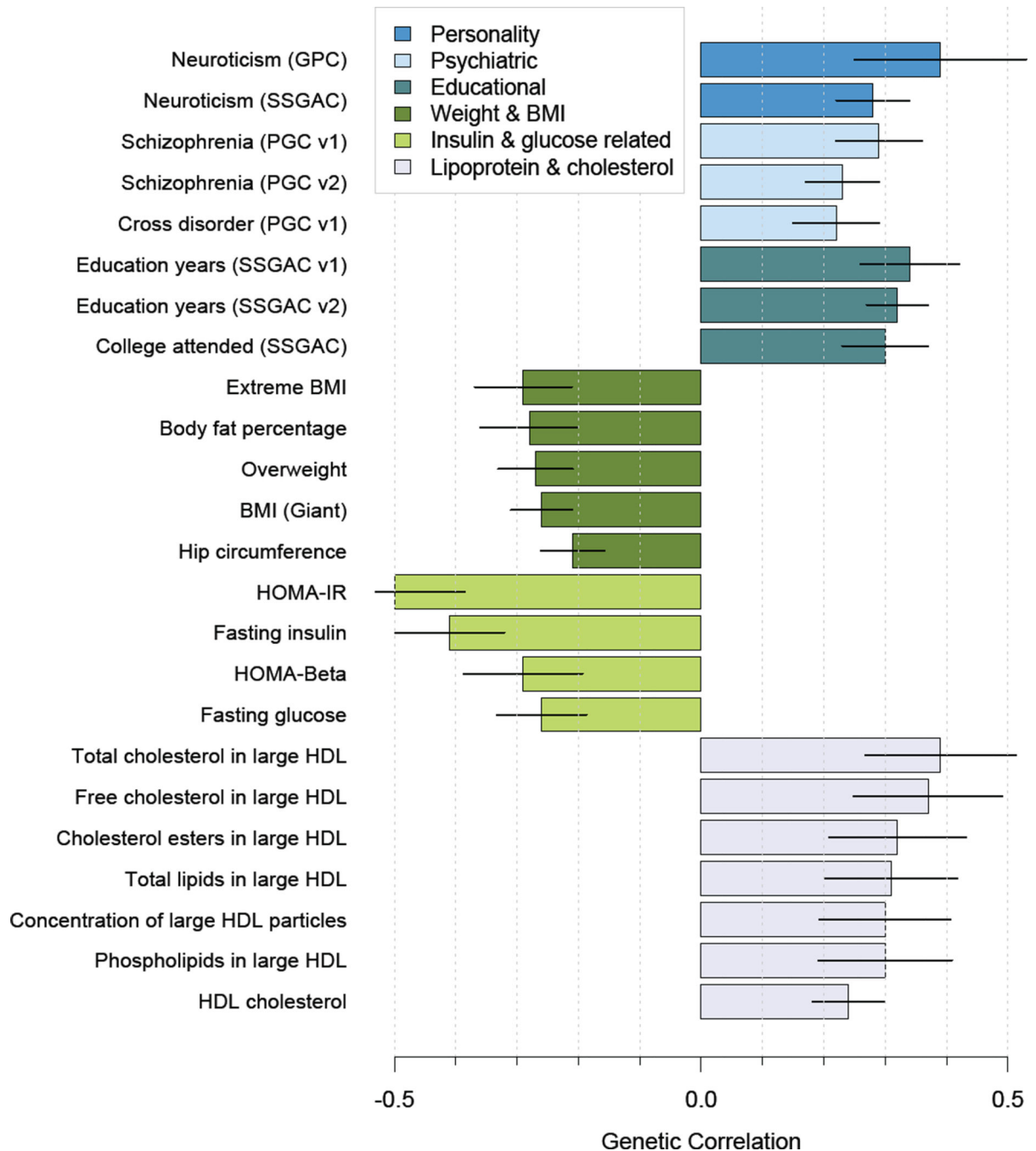
- Consortium P, ReproGen C, Consortium G, International Endogene C. Heath AC, Arveiler D, Bakker SJ, Beilby J, Bergman RN, Blangero J, Bovet P, Campbell H, Caulfield MJ, Cesana G, Chakravarti A, Chasman DI, Chines PS, Collins FS, Crawford DC, Cupples LA, Cusi D, Danesh J, de Faire U, den Ruijter HM, Dominiczak AF, Erbel R, Erdmann J, Eriksson JG, Farrall M, Felix SB, Ferrannini E, Ferrieres J, Ford I, Forouhi NG, Forrester T, Franco OH, Gansevoort RT, Gejman PV, Gieger C, Gottesman O, Gudnason V, Gyllenstein U, Hall AS, Harris TB, Hattersley AT, Hicks AA, Hindorf LA, Hingorani AD, Hofman A, Homuth G, Hovingh GK, Humphries SE, Hunt SC, Hyponen E, Illig T, Jacobs KB, Jarvelin MR, Jockel KH, Johansen B, Jousilahti P, Jukema JW, Julia AM, Kaprio J, Kastelein JJ, Keinanen-Kiukkaanniemi SM, Kiemeny LA, Knekt P, Kooner JS, Kooperberg C, Kovacs P, Kraja AT, Kumari M, Kuusisto J, Lakka TA, Langenberg C, Le Marchand L, Lehtimäki T, Lyssenko V, Mannisto S, Marette A, Matise TC, McKenzie CA, McKnight B, Moll FL, Morris AD, Morris AP, Murray JC, Nelis M, Ohlsson C, Oldehinkel AJ, Ong KK, Madden PA, Pasterkamp G, Peden JF, Peters A, Postma DS, Pramstaller PP, Price JF, Qi L, Raitakari OT, Rankinen T, Rao DC, Rice TK, Ridker PM, Rioux JD, Ritchie MD, Rudan I, Salomaa V, Samani NJ, Saramies J, Sarzynski MA, Schunkert H, Schwarz PE, Sever P, Shuldiner AR, Sinisalo J, Stolk RP, Strauch K, Tonjes A, Tregouet DA, Tremblay A, Tremoli E, Virtamo J, Vohl MC, Volker U, Waeber G, Willemssen G, Witteman JC, Zillikens MC, Adair LS, Amouyel P, Asselbergs FW, Assimes TL, Bochud M, Boehm BO, Boerwinkle E, Bornstein SR, Bottinger EP, Bouchard C, Cauchi S, Chambers JC, Chanock SJ, Cooper RS, de Bakker PI, Dedoussis G, Ferrucci L, Franks PW, Froguel P, Groop LC, Haiman CA, Hamsten A, Hui J, Hunter DJ, Hveem K, Kaplan RC, Kivimäki M, Kuh D, Laakso M, Liu Y, Martin NG, Marz W, Melbye M, Metspalu A, Moebus S, Munroe PB, Njolstad I, Oostra BA, Palmer CN, Pedersen NL, Perola M, Perusse L, Peters U, Power C, Quertermous T, Rauramaa R, Rivadeneira F, Saaristo TE, Saleheen D, Sattar N, Schadt EE, Schlessinger D, Slagboom PE, Snieder H, Spector TD, Thorsteinsdottir U, Stumvoll M, Tuomilehto J, Uitterlinden AG, Uusitupa M, van der Harst P, Walker M, Wallaschofski H, Wareham NJ, Watkins H, Weir DR, Wichmann HE, Wilson JF, Zanen P, Borecki IB, Deloukas P, Fox CS, Heid IM, O'Connell JR, Strachan DP, Stefansson K, van Duijn CM, Abecasis GR, Franke L, Frayling TM, McCarthy MI, Visscher PM, Scherag A, Willer CJ, Boehnke M, Mohlke KL, Lindgren CM, Beckmann JS, Barroso I, North KE, Ingelsson E, Hirschhorn JN, Loos RJ, Speliotes EK. Genetic studies of body mass index yield new insights for obesity biology. *Nature*. 2015; 518:197–206. [PubMed: 25673413]
35. Stelzer G, Rosen N, Plaschkes I, Zimmerman S, Twik M, Fishilevich S, Stein T, Nudel R, Lieder I, Mazar Y, Kaplan S, Dahary D, Warshawsky D, Guan-Golan Y, Kohn A, Rappaport N, Safran M, Lancet D. The GeneCards Suite: From Gene Data Mining to Disease Genome Sequence Analyses. *Curr Protoc Bioinformatics*. 2016; 54:1.30.31–31.30.33. [PubMed: 27322403]
  36. Schauder C, Wu X, Saheki Y, Narayanaswamy P, Torta F, Wenk M, De Camilli P, Reinisch K. Structure of a lipid-bound extended synaptotagmin indicates a role in lipid transfer. *Nature*. 2014; 510:552–555. [PubMed: 24847877]
  37. Föcking M, Lopez LM, English JA, Dicker P, Wolff A, Brindley E, Wynne K, Cagney G, Cotter DR. Proteomic and genomic evidence implicates the postsynaptic density in schizophrenia. *Mol Psychiatry*. 2015; 20:424–432. [PubMed: 25048004]
  38. Sommer I, van Westrhenen R, Begemann M, de Witte L, Leucht S, Kahn R. Efficacy of Anti-inflammatory Agents to Improve Symptoms in Patients With Schizophrenia: An Update. *Schiz Bull*. 2014; 40:181–191.
  39. Wang Q, Yang C, Gelernter J, Zhao H. Pervasive pleiotropy between psychiatric disorders and immune disorders revealed by integrative analysis of multiple GWAS. *Hum Genet*. 2015; 134:1195–1209. [PubMed: 26340901]
  40. Pickrell JK, Berisa T, Liu JZ, Séguérel L, Tung JY, Hinds DA. Detection and interpretation of shared genetic influences on 42 human traits. *Nat Genet*. 2016; 48:709–717. [PubMed: 27182965]



**Figure 1. Manhattan and regional plot of the genome-wide significant locus for anorexia nervosa**

A. Manhattan plot depicts a genome-wide significant locus on chromosome 12. The threshold for significance (see y-axis) is 7.3, which is  $-\log_{10}(5 \times 10^{-8})$ . B. Regional LOCUSZOOM plot of the top locus reveals numerous genes in the region. Results depicted here reflect the full meta-analysis. Per text, see Supplementary Figure 1 for area plot with phenotypic associations. The right axis gives recombination rate, depicted with a light blue line.





**Figure 2. Genetic correlations between anorexia nervosa and diverse phenotypes reveal overlap across psychiatric, educational, weight, insulin, lipoprotein, and cholesterol phenotypes**

The 24 correlations depicted here (of 159 phenotypes tested) have  $FDR < 0.05$ . Bars are  $\pm$  standard error.